OPENING OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute was opened last night at Baltimore in a brilliant manner. Among the distinguished persons present were the venerable G. W. P. Custis fruits of civilization and industry, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared in the fastnesses of that undisturbed and G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the celebrated author. following beautiful address:

tie skill and industry.

Accessible to all parts of the Union, it is not without the prospect of an honorable, if not a profitable, notoriety that the successful inventor embraces the opportunity held out to him to make known the triumphs of his genius We stand here in the midst of a competition from all the States. His reward is of the whole Union. National in its tendencies, this noble institution, while its more par-ticular purpose has been to stimulate home industry, will sent attractions to the public at large which cannot fail to increase as our country goes on to expand in population and wealth.

There is nothing in the character of this wonderful agemore remarkable than the world has been called to witness at any former period-which has exercised a more controlling influence over the affairs of men in every country, under every phase of political power and progress, than the successful development of the mechanic arts. In peace and in war, in the profitable direction of labor and the multiplication of all those important inventions and the multiplication of all those important inventions which have contributed in so many forms to the well-being of society, and in the creation of those plans and elements of destruction which may be almost said to have rendered consides between nations even less frequent, because of the terrific and formidable consequences to which they lead, we behold the genius of the age most bis nath. which they lead, we behold the genius of the age most

distant States, it may not be inappropriate to notice, as illustrative of a period in our early history not very rewrote to his agent in London to furnish him with such articles of manufacture as in the then limited growth of the mechanic arts in this country it was found inconvenient or impracticable to command at home. In the list enumerated by him are agricultural implements, silk would be made and a manufacture as in the second at the second and the uncertainty of party support has become a byword in all ages and among all nations.

"Cum fertuna manet, yultum second." merated by him are agricultural implements; silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics; wearing apparel, and indeed most of the leading articles which serve to swell the catalogue of your present exhibition.

At a still later period in the life of this great man he

had occasion to attend the meeting of the First Continen-tal Congress in Philadelphia. The distance from Mount Vernon was something short of one hundred and fifty miles. The undertaking was one of no common magnitude, and we gather from his diary that on the fifth day of his de-

in this spacious and brilliant hall, are the exclusive products of American industry, wrought into every useful and profitable shape by the skill of those whom the free institutions which that illustrious man contributed so sure of happiness? largely to establish have since called into being. What physical adaptation which make up the measure of praclimits. England, upon whose mechanical skill she was which is not within the range and compass of her own industrial pursuits. She has lived in fact to reciprotate in no small degree the benefits heretofore extended. It is not difficult to foreste that the march of mechaniworks of her own production and manufacture. of utility or luxury, we behold here to-night the evidence of a progress, if not in many instances matured perfection, which cannot fail to command attention, while it Union; gives earnest of a yet more glorious future.

liant reunion, and, still more worthy of note, within the brief space of eighteen hours, in defiance of barriers which were long deemed to be insurmountable, have been transvention and successful application of machinery to genewere long deemed to be insurmountable, have been trans-ferred from the shores of the Ohio to the Chesapeake, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, by improvements which owe their origin to your own capital and enter-The early history of this country has been marked by

ence of free government no sconer diffused itself than a to which we are so largely indebted, may be scarcely said new era immediately dawned. Our Republic, founded on to have penetrated. principles of equality, imparted activity to every depart-ment of industry within its limits. The arts flourished; literature extended the circle of its attraction; freedom of action and opinion predominated in the remotest corner, and the effect of this system gave a fresh impetus in land I stitute has sprung into existence at a period when the development of faculties which had long been dorthe development of faculties which had long been at any under the restraints of more absolute dominion. It is a defined any the mant under the restraints of more absolute dominion. The genius of the age, which had been stimulated by the shed upon the multitudes who are daily in attendance upon its councils, from its walls, from the lecture room, upon its councils, from its walls, from the lecture room, the example of past ages, in sivilized world. It was the pride of our early history that the establishment of our Government found as prepared to enter at once upon that proud career which has since distinguished our progress; a career which, in the lustre of its achievements, in the combination of its deeds of daring and of valor, of wisdom and of virtue, may claim to have taken precedence of the stirring events of the

letters in this country had given birth in its early stages to no works of original merit, and that our annals abounded in fewer specimens of genius than those of any other people guided by the same animating prospects. To this charge Mr. Jefferson has replied with becoming spirit in an answer to the Abbe Raynal. He repudiated the idea to light advanced by that learned man, and in a triumphant vin-dication of our just pretensions has claimed for us no Our commercial marine, already stimulated by the adsmall share of applause which the world bestows upon such as have labored successfully in the field of useful discovery. It was not contended that we had attained the celebrity of England, or France, or Germany, nor gone forth in the morning of existence and had labored well and faithfully; that our works had redounded to the benefit of mankind; that we had aided philosophy by ingenious discoveries, enlarged the sphere of mechanical which has brought together this exhibition of your suctriumph over time, and will in future ages assume its just station among the most celebrated worthies of the world, would have arraigned him among the degeneracies of Nature. In physics we have produced a Franklin, than whom no one of the present age has made more important discoveries, nor has enriched philosophy with more (or more ingenious) solutions of the phenomena of Nature. We have supposed Mr. Rittenhouse second to no astronomer living; that in genius he must be first because he is self-taught. As in philosophy and war, so in government, in oratory, in the plastic art we might show that America, though but a child yesterday, has already given hopeful proofs as well of the nobler kind which arouse the best feelings of man, which call him into ac-

appiness, as of the subordinate which serve to amuse

The influence of this admirable system of government, while it has excited an emulation which has led to results so creditable to our national character, is visible here tonight in the works of this useful institution. It must not be forgotten that we are standing upon a soil which, a

little more than a century ago, recognised the dominion forest which stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific The Hon. Joshua Vansant, President of the In-stitute, after a few preliminary remarks formally continent. Deeds of daring and of valor have gilded with announcing the opening of the exhibition, intro-duced Thomas Swann, Esq., who delivered the n extent of territory, more remarkable in all the elements Gentlemen of the Maryland Institute: The exhibitions of the Maryland Institute are already beginning to be viewed eventful ages that have gone before. Attracted by the with interest beyond the limits of our own State. The offspring of his own will, a living stream of emigration central position of the city of Baltimore invests with more has continued to set in from the decayed monarchies of the Old World. The forest has been levelled; stupendous works of intercommunication, binding together remote States, have been projected; the hand of conquest has carried with it the arts of peace, and its presence is already seen in the smiling landscape that every where enlivens the prospect; in the cattle upon a thousand hills; in the humble village that lifts its spires amidst the silence of the remote interior and the more imposing and populous cities of the seaboard, whose winged messengers are daily pouring in upon them the treasure of remote lands.

mote lands.

The mechanic arts have gone hand in hand with the developments of this extraordinary cra. Man ingenity has shown itself in every conceivable combination of physical arrangement and inventive skill; and, while prosperity has crowned the labors of the industrial classes, the body politic has not failed to participate in the vivifying influences of the astounding results which are being daily proclaimed. The blending of intellectual and scientific pursuits with the more simple application of mechanical labor may be regarded as an important

his path.
Of the useful classes into which the social system is di-Human skill and invention have regarded nothing as impossible within the limits of rational speculation. The world has not unfrequently stood amazed amidst the dazale and splendor of its own achievements, and men begin to wonder what new discoveries are still to be proclaimed to wonder what new discoveries are still to be proclaimed in that seemingly exhausted field which has already been so prolific of its fruits.

Surrounded by the display which it has been the good fortune of the committee to spread before you, with the modes and facilities of intercommunication upon which they have drawn so liberally in their contributions from the sembarked, he should be lured, as is not unfrequent distance. ly the case, without adequate preparation, into the excited arena of political strife, he must not shut his eyes upon the fact that those who devote their lives to the

Those who expect popularity to bear them enward in a coiseless current and without its vicissitudes may haply reach the goal for which they are striving without disap-pointment, but they are more frequently dashed upon the rocks that embarrass and obstruct their pathway. The public man in every situation should measure the dangers to which he is exposed, and be prepared with Julian "to bear adversity with firmness and prosperity with modera-tion." When we contemplate the life of the successful mewe gather from his diary that the start of his brow and the faculties destination in the city of brotherly love.

How full of instruction as well as interest are these comfort with which he is surrounded—disturbed by no exscraps of early history! Before and around you to-night, citing causes, harassed by no popular outbreaks - what is there within the circle of worldly renown, be it ever so tempting, to compensate for the sacrifice of so much that s really worth possessing and calculated to fill the mea-

The expansion of the mental powers, the establishment country so prosperous that does not find a competition of correct tastes and principles, the correction of error by here in all those characteristics of intellectual power and physical adaptation which make up the measure of practical excellence? Where has the human mind in so brief a space displayed itself in so many forms of usefulness, or striven more diligently in the great work of human advancement? Trammelled by no hereditary drawbacks, borne down by no weight of oppression, it has gone forth in its original and unrestrained power, and its impress is every where to be seen. We have reached a period when guide him. He must throw himself into competition with this competition with the second matured science, are indispensed and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science, are indispensed in the test of experience and matured science. The test of experience and matured science in the test of experience and matured science. The test of experience and matured science in the test of experience and matured science. The mature science in the test of experience and matured science in the test of experience and matured science. The mature of the test of experience and matured science in the test of experience and matured science in the test of experience and matured science. The mature of the test of experience and matured science in the test of expe this country may well proclaim her independence of all the past as well as the present. The world's history foreign aid. She wants no support from beyond her own must be spread before him, and its examples held up as guides for imitation or improvement. He must seek in compelled to throw herself, as we have seen, in the in-the intervals of more engrossing cares to purify and ele-fancy of her progress, can furnish nothing at this time vate his taste, strengthen his intellectual power, and fit

Whether flattering though it may have been, is hardly to be measured by the results of the past. The advantages of cli-mate; centrality in reference to the other States of the the presence of the great auxiliaries so indis-Nor must I omit to notice the fact, in counexion with the incidents to which I have called your attention, that within the hearing of my voice on this occasion there pensable to mechanical and manufacturing success; and may be those who, little more than au hour ago, left Baltimore as the theatre on which many of the import-their homes in the Federal city to participate in this bril-ant discoveries and triumphs of the future are to be ral practical uses; in the introduction of agricultural implements and labor-saving machines; in the endless variety of handicrafts which enter so largely into the em-bellishments and comforts of life, of which we have around us so creditable a display; and last, though by no means the least worthy of mention, in the improvement of cur ed pride. Descended from an ancestry whose liberal city by monuments of architectural taste and beauty, it principles and successful courage maintained for them, may be claimed that no section of our Union has estabthrough so many centuries, the mastery of the old world, lished a more enviable reputation. The Baltimore methe founders of our Constitution brought with them the chanic carries with him already a sort of nationality deamplest qualifications for the mission of freedom in which rived from the labors and successes of his past career. they were embarked. They had studied the causes which He may be said to blend with the work of his hands the they were fully prepared to profit by the errors which they were fully prepared to profit by the errors which the world's history had spread before them. The influ-

With such a prospect, then, in the future the mechanics of the State of Maryland have important obligations resting upon them. The field of labor is not yet sufficiently and from its laboratories. The example of past ages, in every department of knowledge, of philosophical inquiry, of physical experiment, must be held up for their improvement and direction. The mechanic may justly exclaim, with the impetuous Telemon-

"Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more."

The State of Maryland demands the services of her present as well as past centuries.

It has been a reproach heretofore that the empire of so clearly indicated. This favored city, advancing with unprecedented strides to wealth and power, looks to her industrial classes for the impress which is to stamp her image in the future. The facilities which nature has bestowed upon us with so liberal a hand are to be appro-priated. Our vast mineral resources are to be brought to light and made subservient to manufacturing skill

vantages of geographical position, is to be swelled to a limit of greater power and efficiency; our city is to be enriched with objects of taste and attraction, and more especially with improvements for the benefit of the workwas it anticipated that such results could have been realized in the few years comprised in our annals as an indesons within its limits; in short, upon the industrious pendent nation; but it was not to be denied that we had classes who are hereafter to drink at the fountain of this

which has brought together this exhibition of your suc-cess in the mechanic arts. The same influence to which research, and added new blossoms to the already brilliant cess in the mechanic arts. The same influence to which parterres of literature. In war, said Mr. Jefferson, we you are indebted for your triumphs in the council chambave produced a Washington, whose memory will be adored while liberty shall have votaries, whose name will ture, is visible here to night in the many useful forms in ne its just | which your labor has been displayed. cause for rejoicing. You have grown up under the influence of a Government of your own choice, which is showwhen that wretched philosophy shall be forgotten which would have arraigned him among the degeneracies of ing itself in every department of your labor. Compare of struggling millions and has long since passed the limit of supply; labor seeking the level of destructive competition, laws unequal and oppressive, and the avenues of enterprise crowded almost to plethora. You see Governments tottering from their own weakness, whose culpulating points.

tion, which substantiate his freedom and conduct him to | toe apparent to be longer mistaken. Human wisdom is now being taxed to avert the progress of their inevitable

"Yet, freedom! yet, thy banner torn, but flying, Streams like the thunder storm against the wind; Thy trumpet voice, though broken now and dying, The loudest still the tempest leaves behind."

If there is any principle connected with human government on which the God of Nature has stamped the impress of infallibility it is that which establishes the right of sef-rule—that right which, although down-trodden and biffled in the progress of political revolution, is still fixed and unshaken in its eternal application. The power of theusurper cannot extinguish or control it. It is beyoud adventitious influence; it is destined to sustain through all ages the free spirit of man in his struggles against arbitrary power and lawless dominion.

We have abundant reason to congratulate ourselves on We have abundant reason to congratulate curselves on the encouraging results of our free institutions. Forced by political persecution to seek a footing in this favored land, we have founded a Government which has continued to increase in power until the eyes of the civilized world are being attracted towards the secret of its success. It has braved the sneers of the political sceptic; it has defied the power of formidable combinations to break down and destroy it; it has established the practicability of representative government on the basis of equality, and its shining example is fast dissipating the clouds which have so long hovered over the march of free principles. The success of this great experiment has attracted the attention of the oppressed in every quarter of the globe. They see here its triumph in the rapid strides we are making to power and greatness, in the astounding results of human laber when left free and untrammelled, and in those developments of intellectual power and resource which have had no parallel in the history of nations.

To this, gentlemen, and this alone, are you indebted for the prosperity which marks every department of labor within your limits; for the elevation of your national character; for the extraordinary stimulus which has been given to your mechanical pursuits; and for the attractive isplay which the Maryland Institute is enabled to spread

TO THE EDITORS.

"GARDEN CITT HOUSE,"

CHICAGO, (ILL.) SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I notice in a Washington paper statements in relation to the late meeting held in this city, called by Senator Douglas and his friends for the purpose of explaining his views upon the "Nebraska bill," and defending his position and the course which he took in the session of Congress just closed. Reports have gone abroad that Senator Douglas was mobbed, and that he was not allowed to speak or explain his views, and that the people here are a "pack of rowdies," &c. Now, I can say that Mr. Douglas was allowed to speak, and did speak for an hour and a half or two hours, and no disturbance was made, with the exception of a groan occasionally. But there was an immense crowd in attendance and some confusion of course, as there always is in rowds; but, so far as any disturbance is concerned, there was none, and the meeting was composed of our most respectable citizens. Mr. Douglas was not received here as he probably expected to be, and his friends were disappointed; and because the people do not sanction his course upon the Nebraska measures (for they never did and never will) they raised this "hue and cry" for the purpose of making people think abroad that Mr. D. has been outraged. Mr. Senator Douglas has not been, nor will he ever be, troubled with mobs here. The people here are a quiet orderly people, and Mr. D. and his friends can come and go (as they have been doing) without being molested or troubled. Mr. Douglas has not been among his constituents before for two years, and probably his of those of the British North American Colonies which rather cool reception here was a "damper." But, so far as Abolitionists are concerned, there are no more here than there are all over the Union. They are freemen, and if they do not approve the course of .a Representative they have a right to make it known. None of the Free States are (or were) in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, so far as the repealing of the Missouri compromise was concerned, and Mr. Douglas was fully aware of it; and now he must suffer the consequences at the hands of those former friends who raised him to his honorable position, and who have been unjustly represented in their views upon certain measures which came up in Congress at its last session—the Kansas-Nebraska bill and River and Harbor Improvements-in which the people of the West have a deep interest. The people of the West are a free people, but not an outrageous people. There has been no disturbance here. Mr. Douglas can speak here as much and as often as he chooses, without molestation, but I will not guaranty him an audience of much size. Respectfully,

The Hon. ALEXANDER W. STOW, late Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee on the morning of the 14th instant. Judge Stow was widely known throughout the West as well as in the State of New York as an able lawyer and an upright judge.

A WHEAT-GROWING COUNTRY .- It is estimated that the Canadas will raise the present season a surplus of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which of course will look abroad for a market. By the new reciprocity treaty entitled "THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN." our own farmers.

The Mobile Advertiser makes some remarks in regard to the Washington Monument which would be very just if the alleged facts to which they are applied were true; but we beg to say to the Advertiser that they are entirely

THE PROPELLER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN .- This steamer which has been seized at New York by order of the Gov ernment on a charge of infringing the neutrality laws, is still in custody of the United States Marshal. A thorough examination of the steamer was made on Satur-She was found to be completely fitted up for a war ship, with four port-holes on each side, and in perfect rder to receive an armament; but, with the exception of brass swivel in her fore-topgallant-forecastle, and which they claim a right to carry for signals, not a firearm of any description was found on board, nor the smallest quantity of powder. Whether she was to have been sold at St. Thomas or whether she was to have received an armament before this time must of course be left for con-

THE NEW FASHION .- There is a new thing under the sun. The gentlemen's beavers this fall have the brims et underneath with white fur instead of black. The effect is very startling, for it gives you the idea that every man you meet has either been born with lint-white cks or has grown prematurely gray. Fitzboodle says t looks as if a man wore two hats, Costermonger fashion, nstead of one. It is a very curious fashion and a very new one .- New York Times.

Last year's crop of corn appears to have been almost exhausted. The "over issue" will go far to make up the deficiency complained of. The receipts of corn (old crop) at New York, per North river boats, have recently, it is said, been immense. Since Saturday they have amounted to about 170,000 bushels.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, CHESTERTOWN, (Mp.)—The Kent News publishes a communication re-ceived from the officers of the above named Bank, which

STREET PREACHING IN NEW YORK .- There were three preachers helding forth at one time in the Park, at New Nova Scotia authorities.

York, on Sunday last, and the number of persons in atendance is estimated at ten thousand. Samuel C. Moses. one of the preachers, was arrested by order of the Mayor, reprimanded, and again liberated. There were two or three slight fights, and one of the disturbers of the peace, John J. Slocum, who was arrested, was found to be armed with a six-barrelled revolver, a club loaded with lead, a sheath-dirk, one canister of powder, several slugs, and other implements of death. He was taken before Mayor Westervelt, where he wept bitterly. He begged the Mayor to release him, promising that he would leave the States and go to Canada. He was committed. Two other perons were arrested for fighting in the Park and committee Street preaching was also carried on in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, but no breach of the peace.

GENERAL GAINES .- It may not be generally known that within the precincts of the Old Cemetery of Mobile repose the remains of the gallant veteran whose name heads this article. Within a small lot enclosed within a wall of brick near the centre of the cemetery, covered with a coarse flat stone, not an inch above the surrounding earth, withenterprise crowded almost to plethora. You see Governments tottering from their own weakness, whose culminating point has been reached and whose reaction is the body of Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines!—Mobile Reg. faithful to his editorial calling.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

AFFAIRS OF THE PENINSULA.

The reader will find in the letter of our Paris correspondent a graphic and interesting account of ate exciting political scenes in Madrid. Our well-

informed countryman, Mr. WALSH, writing from Paris to the Journal of Commerce on the same subject, says:

"The liberation of the Queen Mother is attributed to the joint intercession of the British and French ambassadors. Her errors or her offences have been enormously exaggerated. We should not forget that she was from the period of her royal husband's death constantly surrounded by political intriguers and insubordinate military adventurers, most of whom have ever since been on the stage, siding with her or against her according to circumstances, and tasking her perposally in self-defence or for the protection of her daughter's interests. More of this hereafter, for I had good opportunities of judging of the woman and the men, from close observation and inquiry, during the several years Days, the great preserver of men, beseeching him that of her sojourn in Paris. We may not be surprised that not less than twelve ex-Ministers of State were of the number of Spanish fugitives at Bayonne. The names and persons of most of them before you on this occasion, creditable not only to the State of Maryland, but to the whole Union. as exiles in this capital. I saw nearly all, in turn, at the soirces of Queen Christina in the Salon of Marliani and in the apartments of Mendizabal and Martinez de la Losa, whom I frequently visited, and with whose opinions of the real character and biography of the Queen I made myself acquainted. graphy of the Queen I made myself acquainted.
Some of Espartero's private confidential letters to his friends in Paris, written during his Regency, were put into my hands. They impressed me most favorably as to his political rectitude and general sound sense. He is deficient in firmness; that defeet occasioned his downfall, and renders him unfit

> The New York Evening Post states that "Mr. Soule, our Minister to Spain, has been writing a Young America' letter to the liberal press of Madrid, which will amuse all whom it does not mortify."

for his present position."

THE DUTY ON COAL.

It will be seen by the following Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury that the tariff laws will still be in force in reference to the British North American Colonies until the proper legislation shall have been had by those Colonies on the Reciprocity Treaty:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 19, 1854. Siz: The fifth article of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain provides that "the present treaty take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parlia-ment of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments are affected by this treaty, on the one hand, and the United States on the other;" and the sixth article provides the treaty shall not embrace Newfoundland until the Provincial Parliament of the Colony of Newfoundland and the Congress of the United States shall pass laws to that effect.

It is understood that the Imperial Parliament and the Congress of the United States have passed the necessary laws to carry the treaty into effect, including Newfoundland: but that the Parliaments of none of the British North American Colonies have as yet acted upon the sub set, and some of them will not be in session for severa

The navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries being considered imperial rights, have been conceded to the United States by Great Britain in advance of the proper legislation by the Colonies: but that has no effect upon the tariff of the Colonies, which can only be taken away by their legislation, and the legislation of the United States has been made dependent upon their action. The tariff laws will therefore be in force as though the treaty had not been made, until the British Colonies shall legislate upon the subject, in accordance with the pro-visions of the treaty. Their legislation will of course be communicated to the Government of the United States and, when so communicated, will be made public, and the proper notice given as to cessation of duties.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE. Secretary of the Treasury. H J REDSTEID Esq.

> Collector, &c. New York. DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.

A newspaper has been started at Los Angeles provincial grain and flour come into our market free of principal object seems to be to bring about a dividuty and upon an equal footing with the productions of sion of the State. The reasons for desiring a division are briefly set forth in the following paragraphs:

"We do not propose any line of division, but leave it to the people to say where it shall be. We have no intesaying it shall be at Montercy or at San Luis Obispo, but we do not want the division line run so as to take in any of the mining districts. Our pursuits are wholly confined to agriculture, and we think it would operate to our disadvantage to be in the least connected with the mines.

"Our people are, as a general thing, settled here permanently, and feel it to their interest to do that which will promote the pursuits for which the country is adapted. In the mining regions the population is of a floating character—those that feel little or no interest in the permanent occupations of the country. These regions are thickly inhabited by this class of people, and they are represented in the halls of legislation as well as those who are settled for life. They hold a preponderance of Representatives in the Legislature, and this majority legislate for the benefit of their constituents and disregard he interests of those that are not in the immediate viciity. This is one of the great objections to the State ornization as it now is: it is an evil that cannot be remeganization as it now is; it is at over the south from the

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA. - The New York Express says t has it from authentic sources that Mr. Source has been renewing the offer to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, and that he agreed to give more than \$100,000,000, the sum said to have been tendered during President Polk's administration. The Spanish Ministers, who are greatly in want of funds, although sorely tempted by the jingle of so many millions, gave the proposition some little attention, but only to reject it.

ARRIVAL OF PICTOU COAL .- Three cargoes of coal from Nova Scotia, consigned to Mr. ARTHUR LEARY, have reached New York since the publication of the reciprocity treaty. He claimed on Monday to enter the whole states that it will be impossible to realize assets of the Bank before October and November, so that operations cannot be resumed before that time. Note holders are on the ground that he had received no instructions from advised "to make no sacrifices, as every liability, the Washington. It appears by the letter of the Secretary officers promise, will be paid to the last dollar." of the Treasury that the duty will not be taken off until the treaty shall have been ratified by the Canadian and

> The Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention, which met at Philadelphia on Monday, by a nearly unanimous vote adopted a resolution recommending the Hon. James Pol-LOCK, the Whig nominee, as the Temperance candidate for Governor.

The multitude of readers (sensibly remarks the Richmond Penny Post) take but little interest in the criminations and recriminations which fill column after column of a newspaper, day after day. A vast variety of subjects, the growing demands of this progressive age, and rapidity of operations rendered necessary have saddled upon the editor's back duties of higher, nobler cailing, more responsible, more imperative than waging newspaper wars. Personal altercations may interest many of the readers of a paper, but they do not interest the majority, and they are fast becoming more honored in the breach than in the observance. The public have not

THE HEBREWS.

The Jews of this city, being about to celebrate their new year by a fast and festival, to commence on Friday, it may not be inappropriate to insert a place in August, 1790, between the Hebrew Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, and President WASHINGTON.

After an allusion to the days of difficulty and danger through which the great Chief had passed, the Address continues:

"Deprived as we have heretofore been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now (with a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all events) behold a Government erected by the Majesty of the People; a Government which to bigotry gives no sanction, to persecution no assistance, but generously affording to ALL liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenshipdeeming every one, of whatever nation, tongue, or language, equal parts of the great Governmental machine. This so ample and extensive Federal Union, whose base is philanthropy, mutual confidence, and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the GREAT Gop, who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatsoever to him seemeth good.

"For all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, under an equal and benign administration, we desire to send up our thanks to the Ancient of the Angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the promised land may graciously conduct you through all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life. And when, like Joshua, full of days and full of honors, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradise, to partake of the water of life and the tree of immortality."

To which President WASHINGTON, after acknowledging the cordiality of the welcome given him by all classes of citizens, says :

"The citizens of the United States of America have dulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights; for happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

A FRANK POLITICIAN.

There is one sentiment in the subjoined remarks of a retiring candidate that must strike every mind with irresistible force. The "constitutional conservative party of the North" has indeed been disorganized and weakened by the untimely legislation of the last session :

The Hon. John M. Palmer, a prominent Senator from Macoupin county, (Ill.) has withdrawn his name from the canvass, for the reason that the indications were that the Nebraska bill would be made the test by his party, and he was unwilling to give countenance to such a mes sure. He says:

"My opinions upon that subject are before the public. nd are unchanged. I believe that the repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise' was unwise and unnecessary; violative of national and party good faith; objectionable as being likely to disorganize and weaken the Constitu-tional Conservative party of the North. With these opi nions it is manifest that I cannot defend the Nebrasl bill before the people; nor can I, by remaining in the field as a candidate, asking a nomination at the hands of men approving the repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise'

and who make this a test of party orthodoxy, subject myself to misconstruction and misrepresentation

THE LATE RIOTS AT NEW ORLEANS. From the accounts in the New Orleans papers of the 12th instant it appears that the recent disorders in that city had their origin in a very trivial incident. They happened in the vicinity of St. Mary's Market, where the population is composed chiefly of the poorer class of Irish. On the preceding Thursday an ill-natured dog had assailed and torn the clothes of an Irishman, who the next day complained to the owner of the dog and de-manded that he should be shot, which the owner refused to do. The assailed party then armed himself and shot the dog in the owner's yard on Friday night. The owner pursued the aggressor, and, meeting a watchman, asked his aid to arrest him, which the watchman refused. The watchmen (most of whom in New Orleans are Irish) was then denounced by the dog's owner, who was himself arrested and imprisoned during Friday night. This caused much talk and some excitement on the part of the friend of the imprisoned citizen, a large body of whom assembled in the neighborhood on Saturday night, evidently with the intention of getting up a row. A missile of some sort was thrown amongst them and some disturbance follow-

ed, during which pistols were used and the watchmer driven from their "beats," but no serious damage was done. During Sunday the excitement was continued and many of the Irish residents armed themselves for protection, on account of ridiculous stories that had been circulated of an intended attack upon them by the natives. In the evening they unjustifiably assaulted two or three citizens who were quietly walking the street and subsequently discharged their fire-arms at other persons. A general affray was the consequence, in the course of which many shots were fired. Three Irishmen were killed and five or six other persons wounded before the outbreak was suppressed, at a late hour in the night. On Monday evening there was a renewal of the disturbance A large mob met in Lafayette square and proceeded to the Irish neighborhood, where another conflict ensued. The Mayor, however, had anticipated the movement and stationed there some two hundred policemen, who prevented any serious damage to property, though it seems that two or three more Irishmen were unfortunately killed. The military were finally called into requisition, and the riot entirely suppressed.

THE NEW OBLEANS RIOTS .- The following brief account of the murderous doings of a party of rioters in the city of New Orleans during the night of Tuesday, the 12th instant, is copied from the " Delta:"

"The city appeared so quiet on Tuesday night, when our report closed, that it was thought the disgraceful disturbances, which have kept us in so feverish a state of excitement for some days past, had finally terminated. Not so, however; for it appears that shortly after eleven o'clock, while the police were maintaining a curious sort of inactivity in Hevia street, by order of their superiors, and the military were locked up in Lafayette square, party of some fifty rowdies had formed into a band, and a report having been circulated among them that for two or three nights previous shots had been fired from the Alabama Coffee House, at No. 58 Old Levee street, kept by one Tim. Duffey, this party proceeded to the house of Duffey, entered and completely demolished it, breaking up the furniture, bar, and fixtures, and driving the inmates into the upper portion of the house. About a dozen shots were fired into the house. It is said they were intended

for Duffey.
"One of the most melancholy circumstances of the night-was the murdering of a young Irishman by some person unknown, at the corner of Annunciation and Erato streets. James Porter, a clerk employed in the stave and lumber yard of Gavino, Leddo & Co., was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a very peaceable man and good citizen, and had not participated in any of

THE COAL QUESTION .- Coal has declined twenty-five cents a ton in Philadelphia, and a still further decline is anticipated, as it is accumulating on the wharves. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The shipments last week were, if we remember right ly, the largest of any week this season. The Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week 53,155 tons, and for the year 1,514,928 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation for the week ending on Saturday last were 41,230 tons, and for the season 785,439 tons. By the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending on Thursday they were 26,705 tons, and the season 618,908 tons. Aggregate by the three lines for the week 121,099 tons, and for the season 2,948,375 tons."

The Miner's Journal of Saturday last repudiates the article which appeared in that paper on the 2d instant recommending that shipments of coal be stopped in order to keep up the price. The article, it says, was written by a person connected with the trade, and inserted during the editor's absence. It predicts, however, that the price of coal will not fall during the present season. Most of the journals out of Pennsylvania are advocating the time nor taste for them; the editor has no time if he is removal of the duty on English coal in view of the present high prices in this country.

A GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The St. Louis Intelligencer gives an account of the progress of an important road in that quarter: "The North Missouri Railroad, starting in the city of few extracts from a correspondence which took St. Louis, is intended, running north, to pass through that of St. Paul, or whatever town further north may spring into importance in the course of time and the spread of emigration. What immediately concerns us is to carry the road to the Iowa line, or first to the line of

the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, which will inter-sect the northern portion of our State from east to west." The State of Missouri has granted to this road two millions of her credit, but more help is needed. The estimated cost of the road from St. Louis to the Hannibal and St. Louis Railroad is seven million dollars, including every cost for locomotives, road bed, and every thing needed to make the road complete. One million more of State credit and one million five hundred thousand more of subscriptions would, it is supposed, so far complete the road to the Iowa State line as to enable the company to raise the means without trouble on the company's bonds to do the balance of the work.

The road is under contract to be completed from St. Louis to St. Charles by the 17th May, 1855, and in two and a half years from last May to the Hannibal and St. Joseph line. There are over three hundred men at work on it. This road runs, or is intended to run, when completed, centrally along the ridge formed by the Mis-sissippi and Missouri rivers, at a sufficient distance from either to secure it from all competition from them in the way of trade. It runs through a rich country, whose un-measured wealth it will at once develop, increase, and pour into the lap of St. Louis.

GRINNELL LAND-WELLINGTON CHANNEL.

We find in the London Morning Herald of August 25th the subjoined letter from the Rev. WILLIAM SCORESBY, of England. This gentleman, extensively known in this country, as well as in his own, for his attainments in science, no less than for his piety and worth, was in early life engaged in the whale fishery, and himself a frequent navigator of the Arctic seas; so that he is particularly well qualified to form correct opinions on all matters relating to polar explorations. This letter evinces his strong love of truth, and his independence in coming forward to do justice to the achievements of a foreign service even at the hazard of wounding the self-esteem or professional jealousy of his own.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald. To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

Sin: It has often occurred to me to submit, through the medium of the public press, to those with whom the appointment of names attached to Arctic discoveries rest, the injustice done, in our authoritative charts of the far North, to the claims of Capt. Dz Haven, of the Grinnell United States search expedition, to priority of discovery of the coast immediately northward of Wellington Channell

Two reasons, as has been suggested, may have availed to suspend any alteration of names in our first-published of the discoveries of 1850 and 1851 in favor of Capt. De Haven's claims, which, in the cutset, I may briefly notice: first, that the American ship Advance was briefly notice: first, that the American ship Advance was undesignedly pushed forward by besetment in the ice into a position from whence a considerable extent of new coast-line beyond Wellington Channel became visible. But this circumstance, however incidental, is surely of me consequence in regard to the claim of discovery and the right of naming the places discovered. Had the arrangements for the voyage been utterly independent of search or discovery, the title to the results could not, on principles of common usage and right, be denied; and leas so where the object of the adventure was the same less so where the object of the adventure was the same as with our own navigators, who pursued the channel northwestward, and, unconscious of what others had seen, gave names to regions previously discovered. And, socondly, that the American claim was, at all events, pre-mature, the probability being that Sir John Franklis had passed that way, and so, as matter of course, all suc-ceeding explorers must yield to his right of priority. But whilst this reason, if the facts and particulars should ever be realized, would be unanswerable against the claims of both De Haven and Penny, it could not rightfully avail until the fact of our anxiously-sought navigator having passed that way and notified the region referred to should be established. Meanwhile the names given by Capt. De Haven to the section of coast he discovered were byiously as authoritative as those given by Captains Austin and Penny within their respective spheres of original research.
It is not my intention in this communication to go into

the question of the precise extent and limits of the view of new Arctic lands which Capt. De Haven, in his highest position in Wellington Channel, obtained-for as to this there may be doubt and uncertainty—but merely to direct attention to the general fact that new lands were discovered, and some names attached by the discoverer, which, to me it seems, claim a priority in our Arctic

My attention, personally, has been recalled to this topic in consequence of my being presented by a kind and valued friend with a copy of Dr. Kane's interesting narrative of the proceedings of "the United States Grin-nell Expedition," and where the names "Grinnell Land" and "De Haven Bay" stand (and, as I think, rightfully)

who be have bay scand (and, as I think, right any).

Conspicuous in the illustrative chart.

Why, indeed, the remonstrances from America have not before this time obtained their object is difficult to account for; for to us as a nation, claiming without question the honor of discovery of many thousands of miles of coast line and insular configurations from Greenland to Behring Straits, the discovery in question can be of no-moment. But to an expedition fitted out from another country-the munificent offspring of private consideration and sympathy for our long-absent adventurers-the fruits of the gallantry of its conductors and the perpetual memorial to the name of GRINNELL are of real importance, due equally to us as a just nation and be-America as a benevolent one.

Whatever may be done in respect to this claim in the official hydrographical department, in regard to which, perhaps, few persons have greater cause of complaint as to Arctic discoveries than myself, my impression is as to Arctic discoveries than myself, my impression is that our non-official hydrographers and map publishers will only require to have this subject convincingly brought before them to carry out in their province what, if I mintake not, is justly due from us towards the Grinnell expstake not, is justly due it on a dition. I am, sir, yours, respectfully, WM. SCORESBY.

GETTING BETWEEN THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.-The Democrat of the 7th instant contains the proceedings of he Democratic meeting held at the late court. From the resolutions we take the following extracts: "Resolved, That the great principle of popular sove-

eignty embraced in the Nebraska and Kansas bill meets our unqualified approbation. "Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the honesty, ability, and sound Democracy of the Hom.

JAMES GAMBLE, our present attentive and popular Repreentative in Congress. Mr. GAMBLE voted against the Nebraska and Kansas

bill .- Bellefont (Pa.) Whig.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD .- We learn from the New York apers that the President and Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company will make a statement to the public early this week in regard to the condition of their affairs. Mr. Holbrook, the accountant, who exmined into the affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad, has been employed some sixty or seventy days in examining the accounts of the company. He has been successful in tracing every share of the over-issued stock to first hands, and we learn that over nine thousand of these fraudulently issued shares are still in the possession of the parties to whom they were made over by Mr. Schurler, the innocent holders never once supposing they were the recipients of fraudulent stock. The number of frandulent shares discovered exceeds seventeen thousand! It is for the stockholders to say, as they will at their next meeting, what shall become of them, and whether any compromise shall be made or not.

BLACKBERRY WINE .- To make a wine equal in value to port take ripe blackberries or dewberries and press hem; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallom of juice add a quart of water and three quarts of sugar, (brown sugar will do;) let this stand in open vessels for wenty-four hours, skim and strain it, then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and

Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allow-ing them to stand four hours; then (pressing out the inice) strain it, adding one-third part of spirit and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered alispice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use.

This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the summer complaints of

THE FISHERIES .- The Newburyport Herald asserts that the fishing this season has been entirely unprofitable, the amount of mackerel caught by the fishermen of Gloucester, Newburyport, and Marblehead hardly paying the expense of taking them.